



Inspection Report

ROSE PARMLEY
WARNER PARMLEY

Customer ID: **4897**
Certificate: **43-B-0201**

Site: 001
WARNER & ROSE PARMLEY

PARMLEYS KENNELS
24598 STATE HWY Y

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION
Date: Dec-14-2010

GREEN CASTLE, MO 63544

2.126 (b)

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

Section 2.126(b) - Access and inspection of records and property: A responsible adult shall be made available to accompany APHIS officials during the inspection process.

A responsible adult was not available to accompany inspection at 9:30-9:45am on 12/14/2010.

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ANGELA M DEPOE, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Date:
Dec-14-2010

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Title:



Inspection Report

ROSE PARMLEY
WARNER PARMLEY

Customer ID: 4897
Certificate: 43-B-0201

Site: 001
WARNER & ROSE PARMLEY

PARMLEYS KENNELS
24598 STATE HWY Y

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Sep-08-2010

GREEN CASTLE, MO 63544

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

-There were two dogs with issues requiring veterinary care:

"Prize" a male red and white cavalier had severely matted hair on both ears. The hair was thick and making his ears appear to be standing out from his head in an abnormal manner. There was black discharge from both ear canals and the skin in and around the canals was red, slightly thickened, and abnormal appearing.

"Juanita" a female cavalier still had some discharge from both ears. The ears were not thickened but the discharge was abnormal and the skin appeared reddened.

There was no documentation of treatment on either of these dogs. The licensee must consult with the veterinarian on these ongoing conditions. The licensee must maintain written document of diagnosis, treatment, and observations on these animals
This affected 2 dogs

3.1 (c) (3) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general (c) Surfaces--(3) Cleaning. All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices. Sanitization may be done using any of the methods provided in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures.

-The floor under the interior pens in the "cocker building" and the "long building" are getting dirty. They do not appear to have been cleaned recently. There was a build up of dirt, hair, dust, old insulation material, and grime on the floor along the back walls. This is a difficult area to access. The window ledge in the cocker building is also dirty. There is a build up of dirt and grime (black material) on the ledge and

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in between the screen and glass. The licensee must keep all surfaces in the housing facilities cleaned and sanitized in accordance with this section and with good husbandry requirements.
This affected all dogs in these two buildings

3.6 (a) (1) **REPEAT**

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures. Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements:
(a) General requirements. (1) Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

-The older buildings in the facility have exterior runs that are framed in wood. There were badly chewed vertical supports in the "long" building exterior runs and the "cocker" building exterior runs. The wood posts are used in the runs to support the side panels, the top, and bottom framing. There were horizontal sections of wood framing in the interior of these enclosures that were chewed and broken as well. The licensee must replace or repair all broken wood support pieces in the enclosures. There were two broken doors in the facility. In the building with the Jack Russells, there was a door hanging loose from its hinge and in the "long building" there was also a door hanging loose. In the "cocker building" exterior (end run) the dogs had chewed a large semi circular opening in the wood wall above the door leading to the outside. In the "long building" first exterior run, there was a gap in the flooring. The flooring was constructed of two sections and the fasteners holding these sections to the support beam underneath had come off allowing the floor to gap. In the interior of the "long building" there was one enclosure where the trim around the door frame in between the interior and exterior run had come loose and was separated from the wood. In the "long building" there was a small hole in the flooring in the interior of one pen. The hole was by the wall and the water bowl. All primary enclosures must be maintained in good condition and kept structurally sound at all times.
This affected approximately 40 dogs in these locations

3.6 (a) (2) (i) **REPEAT**

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures. (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs and cats

- There were sharp points in two pens in the kennel. In the "cocker building" an exterior pen had a divider panel that had been patched. The underlying wire of the original broken section had sharp points on the side without the patch. In one exterior pen of the "long building" there was a door in between the interior and exterior that had been removed. The wire of the spring for this door remained and was sticking horizontally across the opening of the doorway. The dogs in this pen were brushing against this wire every time they went through the door. The licensee must ensure that all sharp edges and points are removed from the enclosures to prevent any potential for injury to the animals
This affected at least four dogs

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This inspection was conducted by Jan Feldman - ACI, Jennifer Schmitz - ACI, the licensee, and the kennel manager on September 8, 2010.

An exit briefing was conducted by Jan Feldman - ACI, Jennifer Schmitz - ACI and the licensee on September 9, 2010

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PARMLEYS KENNELS
24598 STATE HWY Y

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

GREEN CASTLE, MO 63544

Date: Jun-08-2010

2.40 (a) (1) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Sec. 2.40 Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors). (a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section.(1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor;

-The licensee has updated the written PVC. It now lists more details on deworming and vaccine protocols as well as specifics for the nutritional supplements. However - -this written PVC states that the licensee will use paramite dip on the animals. There was no paramite dip seen at the facility and the licensee stated that she has not used it in years. If the licensee is using paramite dip (which is no longer licensed or sold for use on dogs) the licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian and list the dip and instructions for use on the written PVC. This will ensure accurate communication between the licensees and their attending veterinarian which is an important part of adequate veterinary care.

This affected all animals

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

-There were several king charles cavalier spaniels in the "new building" that still had ear problems and at least one cocker spaniel in the "cocker building" that still had ear problems. Cavalier 083 011 872 (red and white - "Juanita") was seen shaking her head. Upon examination, there was dark discharge seen in both ears as well as reddened and thickened tissue around the ear canal. Cavalier 083 024 546 (tri-color - "Whitney") was also rechecked. Her ears still had discharge and thickened appearing tissue under the ear flap and around the opening of the ear canal. Several other cavaliers in this area were also seen shaking

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their heads but did not have obvious discharge or discoloration. Cocker spaniel 040 784 538 (buff "Echo") was seen rubbing her head on the divider panel. When examined - her ears had a strong odor and there was black discharge around the ear canals and hair loss on the external side of the pinna. These were the same dogs cited on the previous inspection. The licensee had trimmed hair on several of the cavaliers and cleaned some of the ears but had not done these specific dogs. The licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian and document the diagnosis, treatment protocols, and daily observations on these dogs and all dogs with ear problems. The licensee must retain written records of diagnosis and treatments.

This affected at least 3 adult dogs checked

-There were two dogs examined that had severe tartar and gingivitis. Cavalier 083 024 546 (tri colored - "Whitney") had heavy tartar build up and red gingiva. Cocker 083 021 522 ("Hunter") also had severe tartar build up on the molars and canines as well as inflamed gingiva. Although these were the only dogs checked - the licensee must examine the teeth and gums of the dogs as part of routine observations to ensure that the teeth and gums of the dogs are in good health. Severe gingivitis can cause pain and discomfort, create avenue for systemic infections, and affect the overall health and well being of the dogs. Although these dogs were not showing obvious signs of immediate pain and discomfort - they should be examined by a veterinarian to determine an appropriate course of treatment. The licensee must keep a written record of the examination and treatment protocol on file.

This affected two dogs examined during the inspection

-There was one poorly labeled bottle of medication in the facility. There was a baby food jar (small glass jar) of a yellowish liquid in the "new building". The kennel manager stated that this was albon and the had been poured from a larger bottle. She also stated that it had been labeled but the ink had worn off. Medication must appropriately be labeled and stored properly in accordance with manufacturer label directions and/or written directions from the issuing veterinarian.

This affected all animals in this building

-In the long building - there were two wheaten terriers seen with very long toenails. "Shannon" and "Reggie" both had extremely long nails. The kennel manager stated (and the licensee confirmed) that nails were to be done when the dogs were clipped. Both dogs had shorter hair coats so it appears that the nail clipping did not happen. Long toenails on dogs can get caught on the wire floors and cause injury to the animals. Long nails also change the normal conformation of the foot affecting the dogs' gait and can cause discomfort. The licensee must ensure that all nails get trimmed on a regular basis to prevent injury and discomfort to the animals. The licensee must check all nails on all dogs on a routine basis.

This affected two dogs examined

-There was a boxer in the outdoor pens "Chance" that was heard coughing heavily. The dog was bright alert and responsive however this was a significant cough and he was seen spitting out some white foamy liquid. The kennel manager had not noticed this previously. The licensee must ensure that this animal is checked by a veterinarian to determine the cause of the coughing. Written records of diagnosis, treatments, and daily observations must be kept on file by the licensee.

This affected one adult dogs

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-There was a Jack Russell Terrier - "Holly" in the dink building. She was totally no-weight bearing on her front left paw. There was no obvious wound or injury on her leg or foot. The kennel manager had not noticed this previously to finding it during the inspection. This dog must be seen and evaluated by a veterinarian to determine the cause of the limping and to determine a course of treatment as required. Written records must be kept of this evaluation and treatment by the licensee.
This affected one adult dog

-The licensee stated that he is performing ear crops on 4 to 6 week old schnauzer puppies. This is a specialized veterinary surgical procedure, involving anesthesia and tissue removal. There is nothing in the written program of veterinary care or any additional written guidance from the attending veterinarian on this procedure. The licensee stated that he used rompun for anesthesia, a "clamp, and a scalpel" for tissue removal. The licensee stated that he uses "san-ox" to disinfect and antibiotics as needed. The licensee stated that he performed this surgery in the kennel (nursery building) and disinfected the area prior to surgery. However, the kennel area is not a sterile surgical area, there is no analgesia given to the animals pre or post surgery, and the licensee is not a trained veterinarian. Performing surgical procedures - especially those using anesthesia - involves a high degree of risk to the animal's health and appropriate veterinary methods need to be used under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian.. This was cited on the previous inspection and there was still no written protocol available.
This affected unknown number of puppies - no schnauzer puppies were present during inspection.

3.1 (b) REPEAT HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.(b) Condition and site. Housing facilities and areas used for storing animal food or bedding must be free of any accumulation of trash, waste material, junk, weeds, and other discarded materials. Animal areas inside of housing facilities must be kept neat and free of clutter, including equipment, furniture, and stored material, but may contain materials actually used and necessary for cleaning the area, and fixtures or equipment necessary for proper husbandry practices and research needs.

-The interior of the buildings are much improved. The interior of the whelping building, nursery, dink building, are much cleaner and the carpeting and paint buckets are removed. However - there is still some clutter in the interior of the cocker building by the door. There were two tables and shelves with assorted items that included spray bottles, old cords, tools and other items. Although it is better than previously seen - the licensee must keep the interior of animal housing areas neat and free of clutter at all times. If materials must be stored in the interior of the buildings, these items must be only those used and necessary for cleaning the area, and fixtures or equipment necessary and for proper husbandry practices and must be stored neatly.
This affected all animals in this building

3.1 (c) (3) REPEAT HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general (c) Surfaces--(3) Cleaning. All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices.

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Sanitization may be done using any of the methods provided in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures.

-The licensee appears to be spot cleaning the interior of the enclosures on a daily basis. The licensee had cleaned the water pipes and swept the floors under the pens. However, there were other interior surfaces of the housing facilities that were still dirty. There was hair and dirt hanging down from the support beams of the exterior runs of the older buildings. There were dirty shelves, dirt behind old sink and water heater in the long building. There was dirt on ceiling fans and in corners of interior buildings. In the "bathroom" area of the nursery - there was grime on the floors and mouse droppings. The licensee must keep all surfaces in the housing facilities cleaned and sanitized in accordance with this section and with good husbandry requirements.

This affected all dogs in the older sheltered buildings

3.1 (f) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal waste and water are rapidly eliminated and animals stay dry. Standing puddles of water in animal enclosures must be drained or mopped up so that the animals stay dry.

-There were 3 pens at the end of the outdoor runs that had large puddles of standing water in them. It had rained heavily during the morning but was not raining during the inspection. The puddles were several feet long and wide. The dogs in these pens were wet and muddy. The kennel manager had a load of gravel that had been delivered but not yet put into the pens. The other pens in the outdoor area did not have standing water in them at all. The licensee must ensure that standing puddles of water in animal enclosures are drained or mopped up so that the animals stay dry.

This affected 5 adult dogs

3.3 (b) REPEAT

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.3 Sheltered housing facilities. (b) Ventilation. The enclosed or sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities for dogs and cats must be sufficiently ventilated when dogs or cats are present to provide for their health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, doors, vents, fans, or air conditioning. Auxiliary ventilation, such as fans, blowers, or air-conditioning, must be provided when the ambient temperature is 85 [deg]F (29.5 [deg]C) or higher.

-The odor in all of the building interiors' is much improved. However there was a strong odor by the end of the "nursery" building exterior. The licensee stated during the previous inspection that there had been some pipe repairs done on the exterior drains under the pens. The exterior of this building still had the plastic "curtain" in place that the licensee uses to break the wind in the winter time. The licensee must improve the ventilation in this area - find the source of this strong waste odor, reduce the odor, increase ventilation through this outdoor area - to prevent the potential for respiratory problems in the young puppies and dams in this building.

This affected 48 puppies and adults in this building

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3.3 (c) REPEAT

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.3 Sheltered housing facilities. (c) Lighting. Sheltered housing facilities for dogs and cats must be lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs and cats. Animal areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals.

-The interiors and the exteriors of the sheltered buildings with the curtains were still very dark. It was difficult to visualize the animals and the enclosures during the inspection. There were some lights in the aisle-ways of the interiors of the buildings but the light did not reach all of the pens to allow for easy visualization. The day was slightly cloudy at time of inspection and the exterior runs of the "long" building, "cocker" building, "wheaten" building, and "nursery" building were very dark. The interior lights of the buildings were off when we entered the buildings and the licensee turned them off again when we exited. The licensee must increase the lighting in the interior and exteriors of the buildings to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals.

This affected all animals in these buildings

3.6 (a) (1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures. Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements: (a) General requirements. (1) Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

-The older buildings in the facility have exterior runs that are framed in wood. Many of the vertical wood supports and some of the horizontal wood supports in the interiors of the runs have become badly chewed, worn, and broken. There was badly chewed vertical supports in the "wheaten" building exterior runs, the "dink" building exterior runs, the "cocker" building exterior runs, and the "long" building exterior runs. The wood posts are used in the runs to support the side panels and the top framing. The wood in these areas is chewed and in several areas - has been chewed all the way through and is dangling loose. There were horizontal sections of wood framing in the interior of these enclosures that were chewed and broken as well. There was an interior pen in the "cocker building" that had a break in the plastic covering in the interior wood wall. The break was about 6 inches square. This broken wall needs to be replaced or repaired. The licensee must replace or repair all broken wood support pieces in the enclosures. All primary enclosures must be maintained in good condition and kept structurally sound at all times.

This affected all dogs in these buildings

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3.6 (a) (2) (i) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures. (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs and cats

-The licensee had repaired much of the broken wire in the facility. However - there was a screw sticking out of the wall in a pen in the interior of the cocker building. There was a wire top in a pen in the interior of the cocker building that had been replaced but the old wire was still dangling in the pen. The kennel manager fixed these when they were pointed out. There was a section of wire divider that had been replaced with a newer wire patch on an exterior run of the cocker building. The wire ties or rings used to hold the patch in place had sharp edges and points. The licensee must check all pens in the facility on a routine basis to remove all sharp points and edges that could cause injury to the animals.

This affected at least 7 animals seen

3.9 (b) REPEAT

FEEDING.

Sec. 3.9 Feeding. (b) Feeding pans must either be made of a durable material that can be easily cleaned and sanitized or be disposable. If the food receptacles are not disposable, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Sanitization is achieved by using one of the methods described in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) of this subpart. If the food receptacles are disposable, they must be discarded after one use. Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed.

-The licensee uses metal self feeders and metal cans as food receptacles in many of the enclosures in the older buildings and in an enclosure in the new building. Almost every metal self feeder was badly rusted. The licensee had replaced the rusted cans in the buildings. But many of the self feeders were so rusted that holes were forming along the lips and edges where the dogs access feed. The feeders could not be adequately cleaned and sanitized due to the rusted surfaces on the exteriors and even the interiors. The licensee must replace or repair all rusted feeders, broken feeders, and tin cans used for feeding to ensure that they can be cleaned and disinfected and to keep the feed clean and uncontaminated.

This affected at least 180 animals in the older buildings

3.10 REPEAT

WATERING.

Sec. 3.10 Watering. If potable water is not continually available to the dogs and cats, it must be offered to the dogs and cats as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but not less than twice daily for at least 1 hour each time, unless restricted by the attending veterinarian. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart, and before being used to water a different dog or cat or social grouping of dogs or cats.

-There were black rubber/plastic water bowls in many of the enclosures throughout the facility. At least

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1/3 have become badly chewed. The chewed pans have rough edges that trap dirt, hair, and other debris and cannot be easily cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must replace or repair all chewed and rough edged water bowls with ones that can be easily cleaned and sanitized. The licensee has replaced some of the bowls with new ones. This affected at least 90 dogs

3.11 (c) REPEAT CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control. (c) Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required in this subpart, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents and other pests and vermin. Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste products, and discarded matter. Weeds, grasses, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

-Although the licensee has made a significant effort to remove much of the trash and unused materials in the kennel area - there was still an excessive accumulation of trash, old building materials, tires, buckets, farm items, and other household and kennel items scattered through the kennel grounds. There were old building materials under exterior runs and adjacent to exterior runs. There were grasses and weeds growing up through the piles of tires and old building materials across from the buildings. There were tall weeds adjacent to the back exterior runs of the "cocker" building. The licensee has a severe rodent infestation throughout the facility and cluttered grounds, trash, weeds, and unused construction materials are likely to provide harbor for vermin as well as making it difficult to keep the facility clean. The licensee must keep the grounds where housing facilities are located neat and clean - free of accumulations of junk, trash, discarded matter, and weeds to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health and well-being of the animals.
This affected all animals

3.11 (d) REPEAT CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control. (d) Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs and cats, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

-The licensee still has a significant rodent infestation in and around all of the older buildings and throughout the kennel grounds. The odor is no longer overpowering throughout the facility and the licensee has removed some of the more obvious clutter that was providing harbor for vermin. However, there were rodent droppings seen throughout the facility - in empty pens, on floors, behind water heater and sinks, etc. In the "whelping house" in an empty pen - mouse droppings covered the solid floor surface of the interior section of the enclosure and dead mice were seen.. In several of the buildings - there was smaller piles of chewed material - possibly insulation - under the interior enclosures. This is evidence of mouse activity. There is still some clutter in and around the housing units. There was trash, old tires,

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weeds, etc. This all contributes to creating harbor for vermin. The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program of rodent and vermin control throughout this facility. Mice can carry and transmit parasites and disease to the animals in the facility.

This affected all animals

This inspection and exit briefing was conducted by Jan Feldman - ACI, Dr. Natalie Cooper - VMO, the licensee, and the kennel manager.

Time of inspection- 11:10 am

All items were discussed with the licensee and the kennel manager and the licensee was informed that the report would be sent by certified mail.

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Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: May-26-2010

GREEN CASTLE, MO 63544

2.40 (a) (1)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Sec. 2.40 Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors). (a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section.(1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor;

-The licensee has a written program of veterinary care with a date of 2007. The licensee has had the attending veterinarian to the facility on a routine basis. However, when questioned, the licensee stated that the written program of veterinary care is not current and does not accurately reflect the vaccine schedule or ectoparasite control provided to the animals at the facility. The written PVC states that the puppies will be vaccinated at 6 and 8 weeks. The licensee has changed their vaccine schedule and type of vaccine used to a weekly protocol starting at 5 weeks of age. The written PVC states that the licensee will use paramite dip on the animals twice yearly. The licensee stated that they are using a different dip - "cattle" dip. There is no listing for this off label medication/ectoparasite control on the PVC. The licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian and update the written program of veterinary care to completely and accurately reflect all routine and emergency treatment provided by the licensees to the animals in the facility including specific directions for any off label use medications or treatments. This will ensure accurate communication between the licensees and their attending veterinarian which is an important part of adequate veterinary care.

This affected all animals

To be corrected by June 9, 2010

Prepared By:

JAN R FELDMAN, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4039

Date:
May-28-2010

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
May-26-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

-There were several king charles cavalier spaniels in the "new building" that had ear problems and at least one cocker spaniel in the "cocker building" that had ear problems. Cavalier 083 011 872 (red and white) was seen shaking her head. Upon examination, there was dark discharge seen in both ears as well as reddened and thickened tissue around the ear canal. Cavalier 083 024 546 (tri-color) was also seen shaking her head. Her ears also had discharge and had thickened appearing tissue under the ear flap and around the opening of the ear canal. Several other cavaliers in this area were also seen shaking their heads but did not have obvious discharge or discoloration. Cocker spaniel 040 784 538 (buff) was seen shaking her head. When examined - her ears had a strong odor and there was black discharge around the ear canals. The licensee was not aware of the problems and had not provided any treatment to these animals. The licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian and document the diagnosis, treatment protocols, and daily observations on these dogs and all dogs with ear problems. The licensee must retain written records of diagnosis and treatments.

This affected at least 3 adult dogs checked

-Cavalier 083 011 872 that had ear discharge also had a reddish swollen left rear paw. This appeared to be a recent wound or lesion in between her toes but was difficult to visualize because of the long hair on her feet. The licensee was not aware of this injury or wound until it was pointed out to him. The licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian and document the diagnosis, treatment protocols, and daily observations on this dog. The licensee must retain written records of diagnosis and treatments.

This affected one dog

-There was improperly stored and labeled medication in the facility. There was a bottle of injectible oxytocin and calcium-phosphorus in the "whelping house" These two bottles were sitting on a dirty shelf under the pens. These are medications commonly used during whelping. There were two dams with puppies in this building. The area where the medication was stored was in the open, not clean, accessible to rodents, and could easily become contaminated. There was a bottle of Baytril tablets 22.7 mg in the "nursery" building. There was no dosage, no expiration date, and no directions for use on the label. The licensee stated that he used these pills in the puppies and adults for "bloody stool" and "pneumonia". There was nothing on the written program of veterinary care that stated directions for the use of this antibiotic. The licensee said he received the pills from his veterinarian. Medication must appropriately be labeled and stored properly in accordance with manufacturer label directions and/or written directions from the issuing veterinarian.

This affected all animals in the facility

Prepared By:

JAN R FELDMAN, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4039

May-28-2010

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

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Title:

May-26-2010



Inspection Report

-The licensee stated that he is performing ear crops on 4 to 6 week old schnauzer puppies. This is a specialized veterinary surgical procedure, involving anesthesia and tissue removal. There is nothing in the written program of veterinary care or any additional written guidance from the attending veterinarian on this procedure. The licensee stated that he used rompun for anesthesia, a "clamp, and a scalpel" for tissue removal. The licensee stated that he uses "san-ox" to disinfect and antibiotics as needed. The licensee stated that he performed this surgery in the kennel (nursery building) and disinfected the area prior to surgery. However, the kennel area is not a sterile surgical area, there is no analgesia given to the animals pre or post surgery, and the licensee is not a trained veterinarian. Performing surgical procedures - especially those using anesthesia - involves a high degree of risk to the animal's health and appropriate veterinary methods need to be used under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian.. This affected unknown number of puppies - no schnauzer puppies were present during inspection.

3.1 (b)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general.(b) Condition and site. Housing facilities and areas used for storing animal food or bedding must be free of any accumulation of trash, waste material, junk, weeds, and other discarded materials. Animal areas inside of housing facilities must be kept neat and free of clutter, including equipment, furniture, and stored material, but may contain materials actually used and necessary for cleaning the area, and fixtures or equipment necessary for proper husbandry practices and research needs.

-The interior of the buildings are cluttered and not neat. There were carpet squares, paint buckets, tools, unused construction materials, trash, old pipes, unidentifiable bottles, and other assorted items in the interiors of the buildings. These items were not being used for the immediate care and husbandry of the animals but had been left in the buildings. This clutter is providing harbor for rodents and making it difficult to keep the animal areas inside of the buildings clean. There is a severe rodent infestation and there were droppings in and amongst the clutter. The licensee must keep the interior of animal housing areas neat and free of clutter at all times. If materials must be stored in the interior of the buildings, these items must be only those used and necessary for cleaning the area, and fixtures or equipment necessary and for proper husbandry practices and must be stored neatly.

This affected all animals

To be corrected by June 30, 2010

3.1 (c) (3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general (c) Surfaces--(3) Cleaning. All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices. Sanitization may be done using any of the methods provided in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures.

-The licensee appears to be spot cleaning the interior of the enclosures on a daily basis. However, the other interior surfaces of the housing facilities are dirty. There was dirt and matter caked on the pvc pipes (possibly old self water pips) along top edges of the pens, there was dirt, dust and cobwebs on the tops of the pens. There was hair and dirt hanging down from the support beams of the exterior runs of the older buildings. There was dirt on the floors under the interior pens and what appeared to be chewed insulation

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(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
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Title:



Inspection Report

material in piles. It does not appear that the licensee is cleaning the interior of the housing facilities on a routine basis. The licensee must keep all surfaces in the housing facilities cleaned and sanitized in accordance with this section and with good husbandry requirements.

This affected all dogs in the older sheltered buildings

To be corrected by June 9, 2010

3.1 (e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general. (e) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The supplies must be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies. Foods requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value. All open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage.

-There was a bag of "milk replacer" in the far end of the "nursery" building. The bag was opened and sitting directly on the floor. The licensee stated that he used this for the puppies and the calves. Any open bags of feed or food products must be stored in a sealed container to prevent contamination from rodents and spoilage.

This affected all animals using this food supplement

To be corrected immediately

-The licensee had stacks of carpet squares that he uses for bedding material for dams and puppies in the interior of the "whelping" building. The squares were in tall stacks under the interior pens. The licensee has a severe rodent problem in this building and the mice have pulled threads from the bedding material to make nests. The licensee must store all bedding material in leakproof containers with tightly fitted lids to prevent contamination from the rodents.

This affected 11 adults and puppies in this building

To be corrected immediately

3.1 (f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.1 Housing facilities, general. (f) Drainage and waste disposal. Trash containers in housing facilities and in food storage and food preparation areas must be leakproof and must have tightly fitted lids on them at all times.

-The licensee had trash containers in the "cocker" building and the "wheaten" building that had no lids. The cans were in use, mostly full, and adjacent to the entry doors. There was an odor and a rodent problem in the facility and a strong odor in the area of the trash can by the "cocker" building. There were no lids in the area. The licensee must keep all trash containers in housing facilities covered with tightly fitted lids.

This affected all animals in these two areas

To be corrected immediately

Prepared By:

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

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ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4039

May-28-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May-26-2010



Inspection Report

3.3 (b)

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.3 Sheltered housing facilities. (b) Ventilation. The enclosed or sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities for dogs and cats must be sufficiently ventilated when dogs or cats are present to provide for their health and well-being, and to minimize odors, drafts, ammonia levels, and moisture condensation. Ventilation must be provided by windows, doors, vents, fans, or air conditioning. Auxiliary ventilation, such as fans, blowers, or air-conditioning, must be provided when the ambient temperature is 85 [deg]F (29.5 [deg]C) or higher.

-There was an extremely strong odor in the interior of all of the older buildings. There was a strong odor around the exterior of the buildings - especially the "long" building, "cocker" building, and "nursery" building. The odor seemed to be rodent - mouse urine and feces. It was a very strong, musty odor that permeated the area. The exterior of the "nursery" building had a strong ammonia odor. The licensee stated that there had been some pipe repairs done on the exterior drains under the pens. The exterior pens of the buildings still have the plastic "curtain" in place that the licensee uses to break the wind in the winter time. This is restricting air flow to the exterior runs. There were no fans on, no air conditioners running, and the windows in the buildings were not open. The licensee must improve the ventilation throughout the facility to reduce this odor and to prevent the animals from developing respiratory problems. This affected all animals in these areas

To be corrected by June 2, 2010

3.3 (c)

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.3 Sheltered housing facilities. (c) Lighting. Sheltered housing facilities for dogs and cats must be lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the dogs and cats. Animal areas must be provided a regular diurnal lighting cycle of either natural or artificial light. Lighting must be uniformly diffused throughout animal facilities and provide sufficient illumination to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals.

-The interiors and the exteriors of the sheltered buildings with the curtains were very dark. It was difficult to visualize the animals and the enclosures during the inspection. There were some lights in the aisles of the interiors of the buildings but the light did not reach all of the pens to allow for easy visualization. The day was slightly cloudy at time of inspection and the exterior runs of the "long" building, "cocker" building, "wheaten" building, and "nursery" building were very dark. The interior lights of the buildings were off when we entered the buildings and the licensee turned them off again when we exited. The licensee must increase the lighting in the interior and exteriors of the buildings to aid in maintaining good housekeeping practices, adequate cleaning, adequate inspection of animals, and for the well-being of the animals.

This affected all animals in these buildings

To be corrected by June 2, 2010

Prepared By:

JAN R FELDMAN, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4039

May-28-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May-26-2010



Inspection Report

3.4 (b)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Sec. 3.4 Outdoor housing facilities. (b) Shelter from the elements. Outdoor facilities for dogs or cats must include one or more shelter structures that are accessible to each animal in each outdoor facility, and that are large enough to allow each animal in the shelter structure to sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner, and to turn about freely. In addition to the shelter structures, one or more separate outside areas of shade must be provided, large enough to contain all the animals at one time and protect them from the direct rays of the sun.

-There was a group of large breed dogs in outdoor pens slightly away from the main kennel grounds. Some of the pens had very good natural shade. However - the end pens had little to no shade at time of inspection. The licensee must ensure that all dogs in outdoor pens have adequate shade for all animals in the pen at all times of the day. The licensee stated that these were not his dogs and belonged to his employee. He stated that this was a separate business. However, there were dogs belonging to the employee in the kennel building for whelping so it would appear that this is not a separate business.

This affected 6 adult dogs

To be corrected by June 2, 2010

3.6 (a) (1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures. Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) General requirements. (1) Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

-The older buildings in the facility have exterior runs that are framed in wood. Many of the vertical wood supports and some of the horizontal wood supports in the interiors of the runs have become badly chewed, worn, and broken. There was badly chewed vertical supports in the "wheaten" building exterior runs, the "dink" building exterior runs, the "cocker" building exterior runs, and the "long" building exterior runs. The wood posts are used in the runs to support the side panels and the top framing. The wood in these areas is chewed and in several areas - has been chewed all the way through and is dangling loose. There were horizontal sections of wood framing in the interior of these enclosures that were chewed and broken as well. The licensee must replace or repair all broken wood support pieces in the enclosures. All primary enclosures must be maintained in good condition and kept structurally sound at all times.

This affected all dogs in these buildings

To be corrected by June 26, 2010

Prepared By:

JAN R FELDMAN, A.C.I.

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title:

ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 4039

May-28-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May-26-2010



Inspection Report

3.6 (a) (2) (i) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Sec. 3.6 Primary enclosures. (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs and cats

-There was broken wire throughout the exterior runs of the older buildings in the facility. There were areas where the licensee had patched floors, but flooring wire adjacent to patches has broken. There was broken wire flooring in the exterior run of the whelping building being used by a wheaten terrier dam and her pups. There was broken flooring in at least two exterior runs of the "long" building and broken divider panels in at least three of these exterior runs. There was a pen in the "wheaten" building with 2 schnauzers in it where the top of the pen had bent down and the sharp edges of the wire was exposed to the two dogs in the pen. There were multiple other areas in the older buildings exterior runs where the divider panels were bent and could easily break and expose sharp points. All of the broken wire seen in the facility had sharp points that could injure the animals and are affecting the structural strength of the pens. The licensee must replace or repair all broken wire throughout the facility
This affected at least 50 adult dogs and puppies

3.9 (a) DIRECT NCI

FEEDING.

Sec. 3.9 Feeding. (a) Dogs and cats must be fed at least once each day, except as otherwise might be required to provide adequate veterinary care. The food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal. The diet must be appropriate for the individual animal's age and condition.

-There were rodent droppings seen in the feeders in occupied pens in the "dink" house. There was caked and moldy feed as well as rodent droppings seen in the feeder for 5 young dogs in the "nursery" building. The licensee has a severe and significant rodent infestation throughout the facility. Although rodent droppings were only very obvious in these two locations, because of the poor lighting and the rodent problem - it is very likely that many more feed containers had become contaminated with rodent urine and feces. The licensee must ensure that feed provided to the animals is uncontaminated by vermin, free of mold and caking, and wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value for the animals.
This affected all animals

This issue was discussed with the licensee during the exit briefing and they were informed verbally to correct this problem immediately.

-The licensee stated that he used a "feed" supplement. Bits of this powder could be seen in some feeders. The licensee stated that there was "clavite", "yeast", and "cocci-curb" (sp?) in the mix. The licensee stated that he does not measure this out - just mixes it in with the feed. The licensee must discuss this with the attending veterinarian, provide documentation of this home made additive, and ensure that it is of proper nutritive value for the animals that receive it - proper dose of the cocciadstat for the dogs, etc. and does not conflict with the ready made feed.
This affected all animals receiving this additive

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Date:
May-28-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:
May-26-2010



Inspection Report

To be corrected by June 2, 2010

3.9 (b) REPEAT FEEDING.

Sec. 3.9 Feeding. (b) Feeding pans must either be made of a durable material that can be easily cleaned and sanitized or be disposable. If the food receptacles are not disposable, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Sanitization is achieved by using one of the methods described in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) of this subpart. If the food receptacles are disposable, they must be discarded after one use. Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed.

-The licensee uses metal self feeders and metal cans as food receptacles in many of the enclosures in the older buildings and in an enclosure in the new building. Almost every metal self feeder and can was badly rusted. Many were so rusted that holes were forming in the feeders along the lips and edges where the dogs access feed. The feeders could not be adequately cleaned and sanitized due to the rusted surfaces on the exteriors and even the interiors. The licensee must replace or repair all rusted feeders, broken feeders, and tin cans used for feeding to ensure that they can be cleaned and disinfected and to keep the feed clean and uncontaminated. This affected at least 180 animals in the older buildings

3.10 DIRECT NCI WATERING.

Sec. 3.10 Watering. If potable water is not continually available to the dogs and cats, it must be offered to the dogs and cats as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but not less than twice daily for at least 1 hour each time, unless restricted by the attending veterinarian. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart, and before being used to water a different dog or cat or social grouping of dogs or cats.

-There was a water pan in an exterior run of the "dink" building for a bichon. There was fecal matter in the water. These were shallow hubcaps used for watering. The licensee stated that the dog "always did this". However, the licensee must use a water system or place the pan in such a way for it not to become contaminated by feces. The licensee did not correct this during the inspection and stated that the dogs get fresh water daily. The licensee must ensure that all dogs get fresh, uncontaminated water no less than two times daily for no less than an hour each time. This affected one dog
To be corrected immediately

-There were black rubber/plastic water bowls in many of the enclosures throughout the facility. At least 1/3 have become badly chewed. The chewed pans have rough edges that trap dirt, hair, and other debris and cannot be easily cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must replace or repair all chewed and rough edged water bowls with ones that can be easily cleaned and sanitized. This affected at least 90 dogs

Prepared By:

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Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4039

Date:
May-28-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:
May-26-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

To be corrected by June 2, 2010

3.11 (c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control. (c) Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required in this subpart, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents and other pests and vermin. Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste products, and discarded matter. Weeds, grasses, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

-There was an excessive accumulation of trash, old building materials, tires, buckets, farm items, and other household and kennel items scattered through the kennel grounds. There were old building materials under exterior runs and adjacent to exterior runs. One roll of wire had an extremely thick coating of hair and dust so obviously had been in that location for a long time. There were grasses and weeds growing up through the piles of tires and old building materials adjacent to the "long" building and across from the other buildings. There were wet and moldy hay bales at the back of the "new" building. The licensee used these to insulate the pipes in the winter. However, these bales were soaking wet, rotting, and had tall fungus like stalks growing up out of the bales. There were tall weeds adjacent to the back exterior runs of the "cocker" building. The licensee has a severe rodent infestation throughout the facility and cluttered grounds, trash, weeds, and unused construction materials are likely to provide harbor for vermin as well as making it difficult to keep the facility clean. The licensee must keep the grounds where housing facilities are located neat and clean - free of accumulations of junk, trash, discarded matter, and weeds to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

This affected all animals

To be corrected by June 2, 2010

3.11 (d)

REPEAT DIRECT NCI

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

Sec. 3.11 Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control. (d) Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs and cats, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

-The licensee has a severe and significant rodent infestation in and around all of the older buildings and throughout the kennel grounds. In all of the buildings (except the "new building") and around the exterior pens of the buildings there was an overpowering odor of mouse - very musty and strong. There were droppings on all surfaces of pens, in empty pens, in feeders, on the ground, on framing of pens, on storage surfaces, and on the floor of the buildings. In the "whelping house", there were stacks of carpet squares under the interior pens and the mice had pulled fibers from the squares and an active mouse nest was seen under occupied enclosures. In an empty pen - mouse droppings covered the solid floor surface

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May-28-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

May-26-2010



Inspection Report

of the interior section of the enclosure. In the "dink house" rodent feces was seen in feeders that were being used by the dogs. There were holes in interior building surfaces above pens that appeared to be in use by mice - rodent droppings led to the holes. In several of the buildings - there was chewed material - possibly insulation - in piles under the interior enclosures. This is evidence of mouse activity. The smell was so overpowering in the "dink building" and the "wheaton building" it caused the inspectors to cough when initially entering the building. The licensee stated that he had bait bags out for rodent control. There was one bait bag seen during the inspection in a building. There was a dying mouse seen in one building during the inspection. The licensee did have a plastic tub containing fresh bags of bait but these were not dispersed in the facility. There is a significant amount of clutter in and around the housing units. There was trash, old tires, weeds, trash cans without lids, etc. This all contributes to creating harbor for vermin. The licensee must establish and maintain an effective program of rodent and vermin control throughout this facility. Mice can carry and transmit parasites and disease to the animals in the facility.

This affected all animals

This inspection and exit briefing was conducted by Jan Feldman - ACI, Jennifer Schmitz - ACI, and the licensees on May 26, 2010. All items were discussed in depth with the licensee during the exit interview including the direct items. The licensee was informed that the report would be sent by certified mail due to time constraints.

The licensee was contacted by phone on May 28, 2010 to inform them that the report is being mailed and to discuss the direct items again.

Time of inspection 8:25 am

Prepared By:

JAN R FELDMAN, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 4039

Date:
May-28-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:
May-26-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

ROSE PARMLEY
WARNER PARMLEY

Customer ID: 4897
Certificate: 43-B-0201

PARMLEYS KENNELS
24598 STATE HWY Y

Site: 001
WARNER & ROSE PARMLEY

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Feb-11-2010

GREEN CASTLE, MO 63544

2.40

REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

****In the whelping building there are medications that have passed their expiration date and they are stored with the rest of the medications. (Tylan injectable expired 04/07; Iron dextran injectable expired 05/05). Expired medications could result in underdosing or potentially harming animals.

****There is a vial of injectable Baytril with yellow liquid in it. Injectable Baytril is clear. The licensee stated that he had "a drop of iron on a needle that he used to get the Baytril", indicating that unsterile needles are being used to withdraw sterile medications and that the expired iron dextran noted above is being used. This practice can result in contamination of the medication and use of that medication could cause harm to the dogs.

****There is an unlabeled vial of brown liquid in this same area that is available for use although the helper did not know what it contained.

****Bottles of medications (including dewormers) have a sticky residue on them that can cause insects to stick to the bottles.

Appropriate methods of treatment for animals include having medications that are not expired in the facility, the proper storage of medications and the proper use of medications.. The Program of Veterinary Care includes the topic of proper handling of biologics in items of discussion. The licensee must discuss this with their veterinarian to learn more about proper care, storage and use of biologics.

This can potentially affect all the dogs in the facility.

This is a repeat noncompliance (October 28, 2009 & Aug. 1, 2008)

Prepared By:

KATHRYN VERNON, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5041

Date:
Feb-19-2010

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
Feb-21-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

2.75 (a) (1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(a)(1) Each dealer, other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and each exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning each dog or cat purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, euthanized, sold, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

(i) The name and address of the person from whom a dog or cat was purchased or otherwise acquired whether or not the person is required to be licensed or registered under the Act;

(ii) The USDA license or registration number of the person if he or she is licensed or registered under the Act;

(iii) The vehicle license number and State, and the driver's license number (or photographic identification card for nondrivers issued by a State) and State of the person, if he or she is not licensed or registered under the Act;

(iv) The name and address of the person to whom a dog or cat was sold or given and that person's license or registration number if he or she is licensed or registered under the Act;

(v) The date a dog or cat was acquired or disposed of, including by euthanasia;

(vi) The official USDA tag number or tattoo assigned to a dog or cat under Sec. Sec. 2.50 and 2.54;

(vii) A description of each dog or cat which shall include:

(A) The species and breed or type;

(B) The sex;

(C) The date of birth or approximate age; and

(D) The color and any distinctive markings;

(viii) The method of transportation including the name of the initial carrier or intermediate handler or, if a privately owned vehicle is used to transport a dog or cat, the name of the owner of the privately owned vehicle;

(ix) The date and method of disposition of a dog or cat, e.g., sale, death, euthanasia, or donation.

****The licensee has not used the APHIS Form 7005 or any form that has the required information on each dog. The list of dogs kept on the computer lists only the name, registration numbers and date of birth and there is no variance from the Western Regional Director to use these computer records. Each dealer shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning each dog purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, euthanized, sold, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control. If computer records are to be used, the licensee must obtain a variance from the WRD. The licensee must make and keep accurate records that provide the required information on all dogs in the facility.

This affects all the dogs in the facility (231 adults and 65 puppies).

TO BE CORRECTED BY: 28 FEBRUARY, 2010

Prepared By:

KATHRYN VERNON, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5041

Feb-19-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Feb-21-2010



Inspection Report

3.6 (a) (2) (i) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs.

****In the long building there are 4 enclosures that have broken wires in the flooring or the wire walls. Enclosure #10 has a nail protruding from the wall (affects 17 adult dogs). In the "Little Wheaton" building, on the north side are broken wires on the wall between enclosure #2&3 (affects 4 adult dogs). In the Whelping building on the outside part constructed of wire, there are numerous broken wires, causing sharp points (affects 10 adult dogs). In the Cocker building #7 & #9 enclosures have broken wires on the outside part (affects 4 adult dogs). Broken wires cause gaps and sharp points that can injure the dogs. The gaps can make it possible for the dogs to enter another enclosure or for another dog to enter that enclosure. Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs. For the health and well being of the dogs, the broken wires must be repaired or replaced.

This affects 35 adult dogs.

This noncompliance was documented October 28, 2009.

3.9 (b)

FEEDING.

Food receptacles must be used for dogs must be readily accessible to all dogs, and must be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests. If the food receptacles are not disposable, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Sanitization is achieved by using one of the methods described in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) of this subpart. If the food receptacles are disposable, they must be discarded after one use. Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed.

****In the "Dink House" the red self feeders have an excessive accumulation of brown matter, encrusted food particles, and a greasy residue on the inside. The outside surface of the feeders have brown matter and insect particles. In the "New building" the self feeders on the bottom level do not have a cover. There are stains of water or urine from the dogs immediately above that indicate this liquid has run into the feeders, contaminating the food. For the health and well being of the dogs, if self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed. The feeders must be thoroughly cleaned, sanitized and measures taken to prevent the contamination of food.

Prepared By:

KATHRYN VERNON, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5041

Date:
Feb-19-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:
Feb-21-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

This affects 39 adult dogs.

TO BE CORRECTED BY: 13 FEBRUARY 2010.

3.11 (a) REPEAT
CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors. The pans under primary enclosures with grill-type floors and the ground areas under raised runs with mesh or slatted floors must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of feces and food waste and to reduce disease hazards pests, insects and odors.

****In the outdoor part of many enclosures there is an excessive accumulation of feces such that the dogs have no option but to walk in it as they move about. The weather has been quite cold and the owner stated that the feces freezes before it falls through the wire. The walls, floors, corners, doors inside and outside the enclosures have hair, cobwebs, trapped insects and other debris. For the health and well being of the dogs, the surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized and feces removed daily from the inside of the enclosures. If the weather prevents cleaning in the current system, methods must be used to continue the daily cleaning when the weather is not optimal.

This affects all the dogs in the facility (231 adults and 65 puppies).

This repeat noncompliance was noted in the Oct. 28, 2009 & Aug. 3, 2008 inspections.

3.11 (d) REPEAT
CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs and cats, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

****The Cocker building had accumulations of rodent droppings along the window and behind the stove. Behind the stove was a large area of rodent feces and urine and it had a strong odor. The long building smelled like mouse urine and there were rodent droppings under the enclosures. Helper & owner stated that they put poison out for the mice. An effective program of rodent control must be implemented immediately to protect the health and well-being of the animals. The rodent droppings carry disease and can adversely affect the health of the animals at this facility. This affects all the animals at the facility. The program must be implemented immediately.

This affects 80 adult dogs.

Prepared By:

KATHRYN VERNON, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5041

Date:
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(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:
Feb-21-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

This repeat noncompliance was noted on the Oct. 28, 2009 inspection.

NOTE: An exit interview was conducted before leaving the facility with the owners and the helper. The licensee stated that she preferred that the inspection report be sent via certified mail.

Prepared By:

KATHRYN VERNON, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5041

Date:
Feb-19-2010

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:
Feb-21-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

ROSE PARMLEY
WARNER PARMLEY

Customer ID: **4897**
Certificate: **43-B-0201**

PARMLEYS KENNELS
24598 STATE HWY Y

Site: 001
WARNER & ROSE PARMLEY

GREEN CASTLE, MO 63544

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Oct-28-2009

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:
(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

****At the time of the inspection, six dogs at the facility had matted hair with hanging matted balls of hair from their legs and feet.

**** A red and white cavalier king charles spaniel, had matted hair hanging from the bottom of it's ear and feet, at the base of the tail and around the anus area. The dog exhibited no signs of pain.

*****A tri-colored king charles cavalier spaniel had missing hair around its feet and lower leg. The dog's eyes appeared cloudy. The owner stated that the dogs was ten years old and that the attending veterinarian was coming to the facility on 10-29-09 to check pups and to evaluate any of the older dogs that are not producing. The dog moved around the enclosure very slowly and appeared to be old.

****A red wheaten terrier had small balls of black substance attached to the hair on its back. The owner explained that it was "dog grease" and the dog was scheduled for trimming. The dog exhibited no signs of pain.

****A red wheaten terrier had matted hair attached to it's feet, the matted balls of hair seemed to affect the animals ability to turn and move about the pen normally. The owner stated that the dogs was ten years old and no longer producing. Owner advised that the attending veterinarian would evaluate the dog on 10-29-09.

****A grey and white schnauzer had matted hair around the ears and balls of hair hanging around it neck and on all four legs. The dog exhibited no signs of pain.

****A fawn cocker spaniel had severely matted hair around the ears and rear. There were several balls of matted hair hanging from it's feet and legs. The dog exhibited no signs of pain.

****To protect the health and well-being of the animals, a program must be established to ensure that any matting is noticed early and severe matting does not occur. To provide timely maintenance and adequate veterinarian care to the animals at this facility, daily observation of the dogs is imperative. Coat maintenance, feet maintenance must be performed routinely on these animals to prevent the matting.

Prepared By:

ROBERT WHITELEY, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5048

Date:
Oct-28-2009

Received By:

Title:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
Oct-28-2009



Inspection Report

3.1 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure; construction. Housing facilities for dogs and cats must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

****At the time of the inspection, the "dink" building had four enclosures with gates that had excessively chewed wood. The door frames are constructed with wood, the dogs have chewed away the wood completely on four of the enclosures. The wooden frame missing makes the gates are no longer structurally sound. The gates must be repaired or replaced so that they are structurally sound and the wood treated so it is sealed and impervious to moisture. This affects six dogs. To be corrected by 11-15-09.

****At the time of the inspection, the whelping building door needed repair. The floor joists of the building appear to be rotting away creating a large hole under the door. The wooden structure material must be repaired or replaced so that the floor of the building is structurally sound, and the hole is covered to prevent unwanted pests from going under the building. This affects twenty five animals. To be corrected by 11-15-09.

3.2 (d)

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(d) Interior surfaces. The floors and walls of indoor housing facilities, and any other surfaces in contact with the animals, must be impervious to moisture. The ceilings of indoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture or be replaceable (e.g., a suspended ceiling with replaceable panels).

****At the time of the inspection, the whelping house had an enclosure containing a pregnant schnauzer. The inside of the whelping box had chewed wood that is no longer impervious to moisture. The wooden surface area inside of the housing box, must be repaired or replaced and all the surfaces areas in the housing box that the dog is in contact with, must be sealed so that it is impervious to moisture. Maintaining all surfaces so that they are impervious to moisture, will aid in the cleaning and sanitization of the enclosures. This affects one animal. To be corrected by 11-05--09

3.6 (a) (2)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements:

- (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they:
 - (i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs

*****At the time of the inspection, one enclosure in the long building had broken wires with protruding points. The

Prepared By:

ROBERT WHITELEY, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5048

Date:
Oct-28-2009

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
Oct-28-2009

Title:



Inspection Report

broken wire is a divider between two enclosures. These broken protruding wire could potentially injury the animal housed in the enclosure. These points must be removed from the divider panel and the panel repaired or replaced. To protect the health and well-being of the animals the broken wire must be replaced and a program of maintenance implemented. To adequately protect the animals from injury, daily observation of the animals and the enclosures is imperative. This affects four animals. To be corrected by 11-10-09.

3.11 (a) (3) (ii) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors.

(iii) Washing all soiled surfaces with appropriate detergent solutions and disinfectants, or by using a combination detergent/disinfectant product that accomplishes the same purpose, with a thorough cleaning of the surfaces to remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitization followed by a clean water rinse.

****At the time of the inspection, four of the buildings, new building, dink building, two long buildings, whelping building, all had enclosures that had accumulations of old hair, dust and other debris. The debris and dust has settled on tops of the enclosures, in the corners of the ceilings. The floors in each of the building have stained areas and look as if they have not been mopped regularly. There is dust, cobwebs and other debris accumulated under raised cages on tops of shelves and tables in each of the buildings. To protect the health and welfare of the animals the four buildings must be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized, all the cobwebs removed the dust and other accumulations removed and the building maintained. This affects all the animals at the facility.

****One enclosure in the wheaten building containing a schnauzer had an excessive amount of old dried fecal matter build up on the floor. The accumulations were white and dried indicating that the waste was there for several days. The waste matter must be removed from the enclosure daily to prevent the animal from walking in it.

****Each of the buildings has a work area and some have sinks. The area around each of the sinks and the shelves of the kennel building there was a accumulation of trash and other debris. The sink and shelves in the building must be cleaned and organized so only the necessary husbandry supplies are stored there. Remove items that are not related to the husbandry of the animals.

*****In the whelping building there is a trash container full of old hair shaved from the dogs. The old hair has fallen from the trash container to the floor. The waste hair and debris must be removed from the kennel building.

3.11 (c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(c) Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices

Prepared By:

ROBERT WHITELEY, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5048

Date:
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Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
Oct-28-2009

Title:



Inspection Report

required in this subpart, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents and other pests and vermin. Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste products, and discarded matter. Weeds, grasses, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

****At the time of the inspection several areas around the kennel building have accumulations of old wire, chewed pieces of wood, and items that should be discarded. The front porch area around the puppy house has an accumulation of old boxes, cans and other debris that must be removed from the area. Cleaning and removal of all trash and cluttered will help with control of mice and other vermin at the site. This affects all the animals. To be corrected by 11-15-09.

3.11 (d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs and cats, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

****Each of the buildings had accumulations of rodent dropping and several of the buildings smelled like mouse urine. The whelping building had excessive rodent droppings on the top of the enclosures. In each building there was an excessive amount of droppings on the floor. The rodent droppings were excessive throughout the facility. Owner stated that they put poison out for the mice but now have run out of the mouse bait. An aggressive program of rodent control must be implemented immediately to protect the health and well-being of the animals. The rodent droppings carry disease and can adversely affect the health of the animals at this facility. This affects all the animals at the facility. The program must be implemented immediately.

****Inspection conducted by R.Whiteley, ACI and the owner. Exit interview conducted with both owners after inspection.

Prepared By:

ROBERT WHITELEY, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5048

Date:
Oct-28-2009

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
Oct-28-2009

Title:



Inspection Report

ROSE PARMLEY
WARNER PARMLEY

Customer ID: 4897
Certificate: 43-B-0201

PARMLEYS KENNELS
24598 STATE HWY Y

Site: 001
WARNER & ROSE PARMLEY

GREEN CASTLE, MO 63544

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Oct-28-2009

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:
(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

****At the time of the inspection, six dogs at the facility had matted hair with hanging matted balls of hair from their legs and feet.

**** A red and white cavalier king charles spaniel, had matted hair hanging from the bottom of it's ear and feet, at the base of the tail and around the anus area. The dog exhibited no signs of pain.

*****A tri-colored king charles cavalier spaniel had missing hair around its feet and lower leg. The dog's eyes appeared cloudy. The owner stated that the dogs was ten years old and that the attending veterinarian was coming to the facility on 10-29-09 to check pups and to evaluate any of the older dogs that are not producing. The dog moved around the enclosure very slowly and appeared to be old.

****A red wheaten terrier had small balls of black substance attached to the hair on its back. The owner explained that it was "dog grease" and the dog was scheduled for trimming. The dog exhibited no signs of pain.

****A red wheaten terrier had matted hair attached to it's feet, the matted balls of hair seemed to affect the animals ability to turn and move about the pen normally. The owner stated that the dogs was ten years old and no longer producing. Owner advised that the attending veterinarian would evaluate the dog on 10-29-09.

****A gray and white schnauzer had matted hair around the ears and balls of hair hanging around it neck and on all four legs. The dog exhibited no signs of pain.

****A fawn cocker spaniel had severely matted hair around the ears and rear. There were several balls of matted hair hanging from it's feet and legs. The dog exhibited no signs of pain.

****To protect the health and well-being of the animals, a program must be established to ensure that any matting is noticed early and severe matting does not occur. To provide timely maintenance and adequate veterinarian care to the animals at this facility, daily observation of the dogs is imperative. Coat maintenance, feet maintenance must be performed routinely on these animals to prevent the matting.

Prepared By:

ROBERT WHITELEY, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5048

Date:
Feb-22-2010

Received By:

Title:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
Feb-22-2010



Inspection Report

3.1 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure; construction. Housing facilities for dogs and cats must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

****At the time of the inspection, the "dink" building had four enclosures with gates that had excessively chewed wood. The door frames are constructed with wood, the dogs have chewed away the wood completely on four of the enclosures. The wooden frame missing makes the gates are no longer structurally sound. The gates must be repaired or replaced so that they are structurally sound and the wood treated so it is sealed and impervious to moisture. This affects six dogs. To be corrected by 11-15-09.

****At the time of the inspection, the whelping building door needed repair. The floor joists of the building appear to be rotting away creating a large hole under the door. The wooden structure material must be repaired or replaced so that the floor of the building is structurally sound, and the hole is covered to prevent unwanted pests from going under the building. This affects twenty five animals. To be corrected by 11-15-09.

3.2 (d)

INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(d) Interior surfaces. The floors and walls of indoor housing facilities, and any other surfaces in contact with the animals, must be impervious to moisture. The ceilings of indoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture or be replaceable (e.g., a suspended ceiling with replaceable panels).

****At the time of the inspection, the whelping house had an enclosure containing a pregnant schnauzer. The inside of the whelping box had chewed wood that is no longer impervious to moisture. The wooden surface area inside of the housing box, must be repaired or replaced and all the surfaces areas in the housing box that the dog is in contact with, must be sealed so that it is impervious to moisture. Maintaining all surfaces so that they are impervious to moisture, will aid in the cleaning and sanitization of the enclosures. This affects one animal. To be corrected by 11-05-09

3.6 (a) (2)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements:

(a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they:

(i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs:

*****At the time of the inspection, one enclosure in the long building had broken wires with protruding points.

The broken wire is a divider between two enclosures. These broken protruding wire could potentially injure the animal housed in the enclosure. These points must be removed from the divider panel and the panel repaired or replaced.

To protect the health and well-being of the animals the broken wire must be replaced and a program of maintenance

Prepared By:

ROBERT WHITELEY, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5048

Feb-22-2010

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(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Feb-22-2010



Inspection Report

implemented. To adequately protect the animals from injury, daily observation of the animals and the enclosures is imperative. This affects four animals. To be corrected by 11-10-09.

3.11 (a) (3) (iii) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors.

(iii) Washing all soiled surfaces with appropriate detergent solutions and disinfectants, or by using a combination detergent/disinfectant product that accomplishes the same purpose, with a thorough cleaning of the surfaces to remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitization followed by a clean water rinse.

****At the time of the inspection, four of the buildings, new building, dink building, two long buildings, whelping building, all had enclosures that had accumulations of old hair, dust and other debris. The debris and dust has settled on tops of the enclosures, in the corners of the ceilings. The floors in each of the building have stained areas and look as if they have not been mopped regularly. There is dust, cobwebs and other debris accumulated under raised cages on tops of shelves and tables in each of the buildings. To protect the health and welfare of the animals the four buildings must be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized, all the cobwebs removed the dust and other accumulations removed and the building maintained. This affects all the animals at the facility.

****One enclosure in the wheaten building containing a schnauzer had an excessive amount of old dried fecal matter build up on the floor. The accumulations were white and dried indicating that the waste was there for several days. The waste matter must be removed from the enclosure daily to prevent the animal from walking in it.

****Each of the buildings has a work area and some have sinks. The area around each of the sinks and the shelves of the kennel building there was a accumulation of trash and other debris. The sink and shelves in the building must be cleaned and organized so only the necessary husbandry supplies are stored there. Remove items that are not related to the husbandry of the animals.

*****In the whelping building there is a trash container full of old hair shaved from the dogs. The old hair has fallen from the trash container to the floor. The waste hair and debris must be removed from the kennel building.

3.11 (c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(c) Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required in this subpart, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents and other pests and vermin. Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste products, and discarded matter. Weeds, grasses, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control, and to protect the health

Prepared By:

ROBERT WHITELEY, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5048

Date:
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(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
Feb-22-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

and well-being of the animals.

****At the time of the inspection several areas around the kennel building have accumulations of old wire, chewed pieces of wood, and items that should be discarded. The front porch area around the puppy house has an accumulation of old boxes, cans and other debris that must be removed from the area. Cleaning and removal of all trash and cluttered will help with control of mice and other vermin at the site. This affects all the animals. To be corrected by 11-15-09.

3.11 (d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for the control of insects, external parasites affecting dogs and cats, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

****Each of the buildings had accumulations of rodent dropping and several of the buildings smelled like mouse urine. The whelping building had excessive rodent droppings on the top of the enclosures. In each building there was an excessive amount of droppings on the floor. The rodent droppings were excessive throughout the facility. Owner stated that they put poison out for the mice but now have run out of the mouse bait. An aggressive program of rodent control must be implemented immediately to protect the health and well-being of the animals. The rodent droppings carry disease and can adversely affect the health of the animals at this facility. This affects all the animals at the facility. The program must be implemented immediately.

****Inspection conducted by R.Whiteley, ACI and the owner. Exit interview conducted with both owners after inspection.

****This a corrected inspection report, the original inspection was conducted on Oct-28-2009, this corrected inspection is completed on Feb-22-2010. Correction include page one (grey) spelling changed to (gray), page 3, section 3.11(a)(3)(iii) changed to 3.11(a)(3)(iii).

Prepared By:

ROBERT WHITELEY, A.C.I. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5048

Date:
Feb-22-2010

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
Feb-22-2010

Title:



Inspection Report

ROSE PARMLEY
WARNER PARMLEY

Customer ID: **4897**
Certificate: **43-B-0201**

Site: 001
WARNER & ROSE PARMLEY

PARMLEYS KENNELS
24598 STATE HWY Y

Type: ATTEMPTED INSPECTION

GREEN CASTLE, MO 63544

Date: Aug-18-2009

2.126 (b)

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

Access and inspection of records and property:

A responsible adult shall be made available to accompany APHIS officials during the inspection process.

A responsible adult was not available to allow access and accompany inspection at 1:00pm on 8/18/09.

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Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR Inspector 5050

Date:
Aug-19-2009

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:
Aug-19-2009

Title:



Inspection Report

ROSE PARMLEY
WARNER PARMLEY

Customer ID: **4897**
Certificate: **43-B-0201**

Site: 001
WARNER & ROSE PARMLEY

PARMLEYS KENNELS
24598 STATE HWY Y

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

GREEN CASTLE, MO 63544

Date: Aug-01-2008

2.40 (b) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care

* Approximately 25 dogs had various stages of matting (tangled hair- dangling matted balls of hair) This condition could promote and foster skin infections because of the trapped debris and moisture and the lack of air circulation. Matted hair can potentially cause skin problems, pain and distress. None of these dogs were exhibiting any signs of pain at the time of inspection. The licensee must remove the matted hair from these dogs. A program of coat maintenance must be established to ensure that excessive hair matting does not occur.

* To be corrected by: 8/15/08

3.6 (a) (1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(1) Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair.

* Approximately 4 primary enclosures in Buildings 3,4, and 5 were not in good repair. 1 dog had a 4" x 2" hole in the wire and the wall under the entrance was cracked. Building 4 had an enclosure with approximately a 16" x 6" hole in the side wall containing 1 dog. 3 dogs are affected by a 20" x 4" hole in the side wire separating the enclosures. Licensee must ensure that primary enclosures are constructed, repaired and maintained to be structurally sound and in good repair.

*To be corrected by: 8/25/08

3.6 (c) (1) (ii)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

3.6(c)(1)(ii) (ii) Each bitch with nursing puppies must be provided with an additional amount of floor space, based on

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Inspection Report

her breed and behavioral characteristics, and in accordance with generally accepted husbandry practices as determined by the attending veterinarian. If the additional amount of floor space for each nursing puppy is less than 5 percent of the minimum requirement for the bitch, such housing must be approved by the attending veterinarian in the case of a research facility, and, in the case of dealers and exhibitors, such housing must be approved by the Administrator.

* In the whelping house Pen #6 had 1 Schnauzer (Lacy) and 6 pups. Lacy measured 25" in length with the average pup being 12 in. in length. The enclosure measured 3ft. x 29". This allows for 7.25 square feet of room. Lacy alone required 6.67 sq. feet. Additional floor space is required for the 6 pups.

* Pen # 1 had 1 Golden Retriever measuring 30 " in length with 10 pups :average pup being 12" in length. This dog alone requires 9 sq. feet of floor space with the enclosure (3ft x 29") providing only 7.25 sq. feet. Additional space is required for the dog and the 10 pups.

* Pen #2 had 1 Wheaton Terrier measuring 27" in length and 7 pups: average pup being 16" in length. This dog alone requires 7.56 sq. feet of floor space with the enclosure (3 ft x 29") providing only 7.25 sq. feet. Additional space is required for the dog and the 7 pups.

* Pen # 5 had 1 Wheaton Terrier measuring 29" in length and 6 pups: average pup being 8" in length. This dog alone requires 8.51 sq. feet of floor space with the enclosure (3 ft x 29") providing only 7.25 sq. feet. Additional space is required for the dog and the 6 pups.

* Pen # 9 had 1 Wheaton Terrier measuring 26" in length and 8 pups: average pup being 10" in length. This dog alone requires 6.67 sq. feet of floor space with the enclosure (3 ft x 29") providing only 7.25 sq. feet. Additional space is required for the dog and the 6 pups.

** Licensee must ensure that adequate floor space is allowed for each dog and additional space for each puppy. All dogs must be kept in a primary enclosure that provides adequate floor space in order to allow freedom of movement, to make normal postural adjustments, and to protect their health and well-being.

Finding the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches (measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail) plus 6 inches; then divide the product by 144. The calculation is: (length of dog in inches + 6) x (length of dog in inches + 6) = required floor space in square inches. Required floor space in inches/144 = required floor space in square feet.

** To be corrected immediately.

3.11 (a) (3) (iii)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(iii) Washing all soiled surfaces with appropriate detergent solutions and disinfectants, or by using a combination detergent/disinfectant product that accomplishes the same purpose, with a thorough cleaning of the surfaces to

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remove organic material, so as to remove all organic material and mineral buildup, and to provide sanitization followed by a clean water rinse.

* In 4 buildings (approximately 230 dogs) surfaces that come in contact with the dogs were soiled and had a grime build up of dirt, hair and oils on the doors, flashing and walls. Licensee must ensure that all surfaces are cleaned thoroughly to remove organic material and mineral build up to minimize disease hazards and to allow for sanitization to occur.

* To be corrected by 8/15/08

Inspection conducted with authorized personnel and Angela DePoe, ACI. Exit interview done via telephone with licensee and authorized personnel.

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Aug-03-2008

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